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# Submission by Osservatorio Parigi

In response to the COP30 Presidency Invitation to Submit Contributions

Roadmap on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels and Roadmap on Halting and Reversing Deforestation

## Introduction

Osservatorio Parigi welcomes the initiative of the COP30 Presidency to develop two Roadmaps aimed at operationalizing the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake. This process represents a critical opportunity to shift from commitments to implementation, ensuring that the goals of the Paris Agreement are translated into concrete, equitable, and accountable action.

Grounded in our **10-Point Position Paper for COP30**, this submission emphasizes that climate action must be guided by **justice, transparency, participation, and multilateral cooperation**, recognizing the urgency of the current decade as decisive for the credibility of the UNFCCC process.

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## PART I — Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner

### (a) Critical Barriers

The transition away from fossil fuels is hindered by interconnected structural barriers:

#### 1. Economic and financial lock-in

Persistent subsidies for fossil fuels, lack of adequate carbon pricing, and insufficient climate finance create systemic inertia, particularly in fossil-dependent economies.

#### 2. Governance and accountability gaps

The absence of binding mechanisms for tracking progress and enforcing commitments weakens implementation and undermines trust in the multilateral system.

#### 3. Social and political resistance

Without adequate social protection and inclusive policies, transitions risk exacerbating inequalities, generating resistance from workers and vulnerable communities.



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#### 4. Technological and infrastructural disparities

Unequal access to clean technologies and infrastructure, especially in the Global South, limits the feasibility of rapid transitions.

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## (b) Key Levers for Accelerating the Transition

### 1. Reform of climate finance architecture

We call for a **reimagined global climate finance system**, including the establishment of a **Global Climate Justice Fund**, to ensure accessible, equitable, and locally managed resources.

### 2. Strengthening policy instruments and market mechanisms

Robust and transparent carbon markets under Article 6 must prioritize environmental integrity, avoid double counting, and support real emissions reductions rather than offsetting practices.

### 3. Promotion of decentralized energy systems

Renewable Energy Communities (RECs) and distributed generation models can democratize energy access, enhance resilience, and accelerate decarbonization.

### 4. Institutionalizing accountability frameworks

A binding system of climate accountability should include transparent monitoring, independent review, and open access to emissions data for citizens and civil society.

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## (c) Best Practices and Lessons Learned

- **European Green Deal and Fit for 55:** Demonstrate integrated policy frameworks combining regulation, finance, and innovation.
- **Renewable Energy Communities in Europe:** Illustrate participatory, decentralized energy governance models.
- **Just Transition Mechanisms:** Highlight the importance of targeted support for affected regions and workers.

These experiences show that **policy coherence, citizen participation, and financial support** are key enablers of successful transitions.

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## (d) Ensuring a Just, Orderly and Equitable Transition

A just transition must:

- Reflect **differentiated responsibilities and capabilities** among countries.
- Integrate **social justice, human rights, and intergenerational equity**.
- Provide **targeted support for fossil-dependent regions**, including retraining and social protection.
- Ensure **inclusive participation**, particularly of youth, Indigenous peoples, and local communities.



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The transition must not only reduce emissions but also **correct structural inequalities** and strengthen social cohesion.

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## Cross-Cutting Considerations for Part I

- **Human rights-based approach** to climate action.
  - **Open data and transparency** as prerequisites for trust and accountability.
  - **Multi-level governance**, linking local initiatives with global frameworks.
  - **Alignment with NDC 3.0**, ensuring integration of energy, social, and biodiversity goals.
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# PART II — Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030

## (a) Critical Barriers

### 1. Economic drivers of deforestation

Unsustainable agricultural expansion, extractive industries, and global supply chains continue to incentivize forest loss.

### 2. Weak governance and enforcement

Illegal logging, land grabbing, and environmental crime persist due to insufficient institutional capacity and corruption.

### 3. Inadequate recognition of Indigenous rights

Failure to secure land tenure and respect traditional knowledge undermines effective forest stewardship.

### 4. Financial constraints

Limited access to climate finance for forest conservation and restoration efforts, particularly at the local level.

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## (b) Key Levers for Accelerating Action

### 1. Recognition and empowerment of Indigenous Peoples and local communities

Legal recognition of land rights and support for community-led forest management are among the most effective strategies for conservation.

### 2. Reform of international finance and value chains

Redirect financial flows toward sustainable land use, deforestation-free supply chains, and community-based initiatives.



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### 3. Strengthening law enforcement and international cooperation

Address transnational environmental crime through coordinated legal and institutional frameworks.

### 4. Leveraging carbon markets with integrity

Forest-related carbon mechanisms must ensure environmental integrity, social safeguards, and equitable benefit-sharing.

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## (c) Best Practices and Lessons Learned

- **Community-based forest management models** in Latin America and Asia demonstrate the effectiveness of local stewardship.
  - **Deforestation-free supply chain initiatives** show the role of private sector accountability.
  - **Integrated landscape approaches** highlight the importance of balancing conservation, livelihoods, and development.
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## (d) Reflecting Diverse Realities and Rights

Efforts to halt deforestation must:

- Respect the **rights, knowledge, and leadership of Indigenous Peoples**.
  - Recognize **different national contexts**, including varying levels of forest cover and economic dependence.
  - Integrate **biodiversity, climate, and development objectives**.
  - Promote **inclusive governance frameworks** that ensure participation and accountability.
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## Cross-Cutting Considerations for Part II

- Forests must be recognized as **global commons with local custodianship**.
  - Policies must integrate **climate justice and biodiversity protection**.
  - **Citizen science and open data** can enhance monitoring and transparency.
  - Stronger links are needed between **forest governance, human rights, and international law**.
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## Conclusion

The two Roadmaps represent a crucial opportunity to restore credibility and effectiveness to the multilateral climate regime. To succeed, they must go beyond technical guidance and embrace a broader transformation rooted in:

- **Climate justice and equity**
- **Accountability and transparency**



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- **Inclusive participation**
- **Strengthened global governance**

COP30 in Belém can become a turning point — not only advancing implementation but **rebuilding trust in multilateralism as a vehicle for collective survival and shared prosperity**.

Osservatorio Parigi stands ready to contribute to this process through research, dialogue, and civic engagement, supporting a climate governance system that is **democratic, science-based, and people-centered**.